

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

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## N.C.A. Field Laboratories Move to Wisconsin

The Association's mobile field laboratories are now stationed at Brillion and Augusta, Wis. The laboratory units are making surveys in Wisconsin pea canneries. They will remain in Wisconsin until the latter part of the month, and then proceed to other points in the Midwest for further studies.

Last week the Association issued a press release describing the proposed activities of the mobile field laboratories. This release was sent to all canning trade publications and to most of the weekly and daily newspapers in Wisconsin.

## Semiannual Index Enclosed

The semiannual index of the INFORMATION LETTER covering all issues from January 4 (No. 1118) to and including June 28 (No. 1141) is enclosed with this issue of the INFORMATION LETTER. The index is the second of four indices to be published this year and it consolidates the references included in the index for the first quarter of 1947 together with the listings for the past three months. The next INFORMATION LETTER index will appear in October.

An analysis of the Labor Management (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947 has been prepared by Association Counsel, and appears on page 324 of this issue.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended July 5, 1947 totaled 629,204 cars, the Association of American Railroads announced this week. This was a decrease of 50,571 cars or 7.4 percent below the corresponding week in 1946, and a decrease of 97,459 cars or 13.4 percent below the same week in 1945. Loading of revenue freight for the week of July 5, decreased 216,937 cars or 25.6 percent below the preceding week.

## Canners to Get More Sugar

Additional liberalization of provisional allowances of sugar for fruit canners and pickle packers was announced on July 10 by the Sugar Rationing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Under an amendment now being prepared, and to be issued very shortly, allowances will be made available to fruit canners on the basis of 100 percent of their 1941 per case use, or the amount of sugar per case to pack fancy grade fruit (extra heavy syrup), on the basis of table which will be included in the regulations (see table on page 328). The table covers canned and bottled fruits, including spiced and pickled but does not apply to baby food.

Previous regulations require pickle packers to maintain their customary proportion in the production of unsweetened pickles. The present SRA action provides that these packers need not report the amount of their pack without sugar. Average sugar use in producing sweetened pickles will be determined on the sugar pack only. This action also (See *Canners to Get More Sugar*, page 328)

## House Committee Holds Hearing on Canned Food Surpluses

Chairman August Andresen of the food shortage subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture, at the conclusion of a public hearing on July 10 assured representatives of growers, canners, and distributors of processed foods sympathetic consideration of the problem of disposing of canned food surpluses. The hearing had been called at the request of Congressmen Edward T. Miller of Maryland and Henry D. Larcade, Jr. of Louisiana for the purpose of acquainting Congress with the availability of canned foods for use in foreign relief feeding. The hearing was attended by representatives of the State, War, Commerce and Agriculture Departments upon the Chairman's invitation. These government representatives (See *Canned Food Surpluses*, page 323)

## Current Crop Prospects Surprisingly Good, USDA Says

Current crop prospects are surprisingly good, considering the adverse growing conditions which prevailed through mid-June, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week in its July crop report. Farmers, faced with unseasonable weather most of the spring, still managed to plant a relatively large total crop acreage. When weather finally turned favorable after mid-June, progress in the fields was rapid. Conditions are reported near the

average of the past 9 years, when production has been larger than in any other similar period of record. The total acreage of crops for harvest in 1947 is now indicated as .5 percent larger than last year. While indicated yields of spring-sown crops are mostly below recent records, they are better than average. Current estimates indicate an aggregate production, only slightly below the very high wartime level. Prospects continue to improve as July weather to date has been favorable for growth and harvest. Excerpts from the USDA report follow:

Prospective deciduous fruit production is only 4 percent less than last year's record total. Apples will be only slightly less than the 10-year average despite a short crop in the Appalachian area. A record peach crop is indicated for the fourth year in succession. Grapes are forecast at a record and pears a near record. Cherry prospects declined sharply since June 1, and production is almost a fourth below last year. Plum production is nearly a fifth below last year but above average. Apricots are almost two-fifths less than last year and about a tenth below average. Except for lemons, Valencia oranges and summer grapefruit in California, practically all citrus fruit has been harvested. California Valencias from the 1946 bloom are estimated at 34 million boxes—29 percent more than the 1945-46 crop of 26.3 million boxes. About 9½ million boxes of California Valencias had been utilized to July 1 this year compared with about the same quantity last year. Approximately 24½ million boxes were available for use after July 1 this year compared with about 16½ million on the same date last year.

#### Citrus

Growing conditions for the 1947-48 crop have been satisfactory in most citrus areas. Bearing surface continues to increase, particularly for oranges in Florida and Texas. Reported condition of oranges averaged 71 percent for the United States on July 1 this year compared with 80 percent on July 1 last year and the 10-year average of 74 percent. Grapefruit averaged 69 percent on July 1 this year, 67 percent last year, and 64 percent for the previous 10 years. New crop California lemons were reported at 78 percent compared with 77 percent last year and an average of 74 percent.

June weather in Florida was favorable for development of the new citrus crops. Local showers furnished plenty of moisture.

Texas citrus crops were in generally good condition on July 1. Although total rainfall has been short since the trees bloomed this spring, irrigation water has been sufficient to

keep the trees and fruit in good condition.

California conditions are generally favorable for the 1947-48 citrus crops. Arizona grapefruit have better prospects than Arizona oranges. Navels have the poorest prospects, mainly because of heat damage in May.

Total orange production from the 1946-47 crop is estimated at a record of 113 million boxes—13 percent more than the 1945-46 crop. Early and midseason varieties totaled 53 million boxes and Valencias 60 million boxes. Except for California Valencias, oranges were nearly all harvested by July 1.

The 1946-47 grapefruit crop is estimated at 61.4 million boxes—3 percent less than the record crop last season.

The California lemon crop is now estimated at 14.1 million boxes—2 percent less than last season.

#### Sweet Cherries

The total cherry crop in the 12 commercial States is estimated at 177,480 tons compared with 229,620 tons in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 159,117 tons. Sweet varieties total 84,640 tons this year, 112,370 last year, and the average is 83,458 tons. Sour cherry production is estimated at 92,840 tons in comparison with the record large 1946 crop of 117,250 tons and the average of 81,551 tons.

The sweet cherry harvest was completed in the principal areas in June and early July. Production was below earlier expectations in the northwest where early June rains caused cracking of mature fruit.

#### Sour Cherries

Sour cherries, used mostly for canning and freezing, will be harvested from 10 days to 2 weeks later than usual in major producing areas. Picking will be most active the last two weeks in July and the first week in August in Michigan, Wisconsin and New York. Michigan, the leading State, with 44,800 tons, again has about half of the 11 States' total. The 1947 crop was reduced by early May freezes and is about one-fourth smaller than last year's record. Wisconsin production is indicated above average but less than two-thirds of the 1946 record. Early Richmonds are lighter than Montmorencys, the principal variety. The New York crop is about the same size as last year but below average. In the important Lake Ontario area weather was too cool during pollination and the drop has been heavy. In contrast with western New York, the Hudson Valley is expecting a much larger crop than last year. In Pennsylvania and Ohio frosts and poor pollination reduced the production prospects to below average but about equal to the 1946 harvest. In Erie County, Pennsylvania the crop is very light. Harvest will be most active from July 10 to 25 in Erie and Adams counties, Pennsylvania, and in north central Ohio.

The following table shows, by States, the indicated 1947 cherry production by both sweet and sour varieties as compared with 1946:

State	Sweet varieties Production <sup>1</sup>		Sour varieties Production <sup>1</sup>	
	1946 Tons	1947 Tons	1946 Tons	1947 Tons
N. Y.	1,400	1,900	15,500	15,400
Pa.	700	800	4,600	4,300
Ohio	200	320	2,100	2,120
Mich.	4,500	4,000	60,500	44,800
Wis.			20,000	12,500
5 Eastern States	6,800	7,020	102,700	79,120
Mont.	700	880	60	440
Idaho	3,520	2,380	490	680
Colo.	250	460	3,200	3,000
Utah	3,900	2,800	3,600	3,200
Wash.	32,300	30,500	4,300	4,200
Oreg.	31,000	11,600	2,900	1,600
Calif.	34,000	29,000		
7 Western States	105,570	77,620	14,550	13,720
12 States	112,370	84,640	117,250	92,840

<sup>1</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

#### Estimated Fruit Production

The statistics on fruits shown in the following table are taken from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's July crop report and show only the total production of fruits for all purposes, since USDA, as a rule, does not show the differences between fruits for processing and for fresh market usage:

Commodity	1946	Indicated 1947
	1,000 bushels	
Apples (commercial)		
Eastern States	53,393	38,785
Central States	18,987	20,658
Western States	47,030	51,721
Total	119,410	111,174
Peaches		
California clingstone	23,085	23,252
California freestone	14,001	13,793
Washington-Oregon	3,429	3,746
Total U. S. (all peaches)	86,643	88,056
Pears		
California Bartlett	11,168	11,126
Oregon Bartlett	2,335	2,066
Washington Bartlett	6,750	6,080
Total U. S. (all pears)	34,447	33,709
Apricots		
California	306,000	176,000
Washington	27,300	28,000
Utah	5,400	5,800
Plums		
California	100,000	84,000
Michigan	6,000	4,300
Prunes		
Idaho	22,400	32,600
Eastern Washington	19,800	21,600
Western Washington	9,300	5,500
Eastern Oregon	18,100	18,700
Western Oregon	83,000	20,000

### 1946 N.C.A. Fruit Pack Bulletin Is Mailed

Copies of the booklet, "Canned Food Pack Statistics: 1946, Part II—Fruits," have been mailed to all canner members, fruit-processors, can companies, canning trade publications and to other interested parties. This publication gives the 1946 canned fruit pack by States and by size of containers and compares the 1946 production with the pack of previous years. Members desiring additional copies may obtain them by writing to the Association's Division of Statistics.

### 1947 Canning Pea Acreage Is 16 Percent Less Than Last Year

The actual planted acreage of green peas sown for canning in 1947 totaled 347,328 acres or about 16 percent less than the 412,581 acres planted in 1946, according to a survey made by the Association's Division of Statistics.

(Another report on pea acreage, prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showing both indicated acreage and tonnage for peas grown for canning and freezing, appears on page 321.)

The following table, based on reports from all canners known to have planted peas for canning, show the total canning pea acreage by States for 1946 and 1947 and also the acreage planted in Alaskas, Early Sweet, and Late Sweet for this year. These acreage figures cover only peas planted for canning and do not include acreage sown for freezing, brining, or other purposes.

1947 PEA ACREAGE WITH COMPARISONS

	1947 Pea Acreage by Types			1947	1946
	Sweets			Total	Total
	Alaskas	Early	Late		
	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres	Aeres
Maine.....	762	671	1,433	2,354	
New York.....	5,237	6,062	11,919	20,353	
Maryland.....	6,802	1,800	1,879	10,571	12,341
Delaware and New Jersey.....	2,480	443		2,923	5,386
Pennsylvania.....	5,587	2,661	5,187	13,435	14,914
Ohio.....	2,158	622		2,780	6,714
Indiana.....	2,883	156	36	3,075	7,857
Illinois.....	3,402	4,751	9,353	17,506	21,883
Michigan.....	205	1,191	5,003	6,399	11,731
Wisconsin.....	51,162	35,609	47,971	134,832	182,396
Minnesota.....	8,698	4,490	20,346	33,543	35,640
Utah and Idaho.....	80	3,036	8,933	12,649	14,412
Washington and Oregon.....	4,111	22,643	49,747	76,501	72,308
Other States.....	6,832	6,044	6,886	19,762	25,292
Total.....	94,490	90,164	162,674	347,328	412,581

## Statistics

### Canned Poultry Statistics

Relatively little poultry was canned during May, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. The quantity canned or used in canning during May totaled 5,333,000 pounds—54 percent less than the quantity canned in May last year, and 73 percent less than the quantity canned in May 1945. It was the smallest May quantity canned in 5 years of record. The quantity canned consisted of 5,058,000 pounds of chicken and 275,000 pounds of turkey.

The following table shows the quantity of poultry canned by years and months:

	1946 <sup>1</sup> Pounds	1946 <sup>1</sup> Pounds	1947 Pounds
January....	15,343,000	13,369,000	9,458,000
February....	16,390,000	11,581,000	7,423,000
March....	18,746,000	11,402,000	6,148,000
April....	18,392,000	10,118,000	7,675,000
May....	20,011,000	11,573,000	5,333,000
June....	14,401,000	10,687,000	.....
July....	7,764,000	8,464,000	.....
August....	8,034,000	10,978,000	.....
September....	4,750,000	7,583,000	.....
October....	5,815,000	10,855,000	.....
November....	8,972,000	9,682,000	.....
December....	7,960,000	8,905,000	.....
Total....	146,587,000	125,197,000	36,037,000

<sup>1</sup> In all plants inspected and others. <sup>2</sup> Revised

### USDA Meat Production Report

Meat production under Federal inspection for the week ended July 5 totaled 253 million pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This production was 10 percent below the 281 million pounds produced during the preceding week.

### Industrial Production and Worker Employment Recorded

Industrial production during May was unchanged from the revised April level. Production worker employment in all manufacturing industry declined slightly in May but remained somewhat above the level of a year ago. Wholesale prices of all commodities and all foods declined slightly in May but were substantially higher than for the corresponding month of 1946.

The consumers price index in May continued unchanged from the previous month but was 18 percent above a year earlier. Retail food prices were unchanged in May but about one-third higher than last year. Canned fruit and vegetable retail prices declined fractionally while fresh fruit and vegetable prices increased in May.

The following table, showing the indices from which the above comparisons were made, was derived from indices issued by the Federal Reserve Board and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. To facilitate comparisons with the prewar period these indices were computed on the basis of the 1935 to 1939 average equals 100.

Index of	May 1947	Apr. 1947	May 1946
	1935-39 = 100		
Industrial production <sup>1</sup> —All...	186	186	159
Processed fruits and vegeta-			
bles.....	135	144	158
Production worker employ-			
ment—			
All manf. ind.....	154	156	142
Wholesale prices:			
All commodities.....	182	183	138
Food.....	202	205	141
Consumers' price index <sup>2</sup> .....	156	156	132
Retail prices—All foods.....	188	188	143
Canned fruits and vegeta-			
bles.....	172	173	128
Fresh fruits and vegetables.....	210	201	200

<sup>1</sup> Seasonally adjusted. <sup>2</sup> Formerly Cost of Living Index.

### Glass Container Production

Production of glass containers, maintaining the high level of output of the first 4 months of the year, totaled 10.6 million gross in May, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This total was only slightly higher than April production but was over 1.5 million gross, or 18 percent, greater than output in May 1946. Production of beer and beverage bottles, and packers' tumblers increased substantially in May while liquor bottles, wine bottles, and dairy products containers showed decreases from the preceding month.



## PROCESSING SNAP BEANS

## BAE Report Indicates 1947 Acreage Will Be 8 Percent Less Than Last Year

Production of snap beans for processing in 1947 is indicated to be 192,300 tons, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. This indicated production is based on reports received from canners and freezers on the condition of the crop on July 1 and on probable yield per acre. It is about 8 percent less than the 1946 production of 209,600 tons but exceeds by 20 percent the average production of 160,700 tons.

The preliminary estimate of acreage for harvest in 1947 is 109,360 acres. This compares with 123,260 acres harvested in 1946 and the 10-year average of 97,220 acres. The estimate for 1947 allows for abandoned or unharvested acreage about in line with the average loss of plantings in recent years.

A yield of 1.76 tons per acre was indicated on July 1 for 1947. This compares with 1.70 tons in 1946 and 1.67 tons for the 1936-45 period. Better than average yields are in prospect in the Ozarks, Texas, Middle Atlantic States and the Far West.

The snap bean acreages with comparisons by States are shown below:

States	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested 1946 Acres	For Harvest 1947 Acres	Rev. 1946 Tons	1947 Ind. Tons
Me.....	3,150	2,400	6,600	5,000
N. Y.....	21,900	20,000	37,200	30,000
N. J.....	3,300	2,800	5,000	4,500
Pa.....	3,200	3,500	6,100	4,900
Ind.....	200	200	100	200
Mich.....	7,000	6,300	7,900	8,200
Wis.....	9,200	10,400	12,000	14,800
Mo.....	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,500
Del.....	1,400	1,300	1,800	1,800
Md.....	8,800	8,000	13,200	12,000
Va.....	3,000	2,300	3,900	2,800
N. Car.....	1,600	1,200	2,400	1,600
S. Car.....	3,900	1,000	3,000	1,000
Ga.....	2,200	1,500	2,600	1,800
Fla.....	10,600	11,300	17,100	17,000
Tenn.....	4,700	4,000	6,800	4,800
Miss.....	2,300	1,400	3,000	1,400
Ark.....	8,500	7,200	13,600	13,000
La.....	3,800	3,000	3,400	2,700
Okl.....	3,000	2,800	3,300	3,900
Texas.....	8,000	7,000	12,800	11,200
Colo.....	1,100	1,000	3,300	3,000
Utah.....	300	400	1,100	1,500
Wash.....	2,000	2,000	7,600	9,000
Oreg.....	4,800	4,600	25,000	27,100
Calif.....	990	960	5,000	4,800
Other States <sup>1</sup> .....	2,230	1,800	3,300	3,000
U. S. Total.....	123,260	109,360	209,600	192,300

<sup>1</sup> Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, and Wyoming.

## Dry Bean Crop Larger

A dry bean crop of about 16 million bags (uncleaned basis) is in prospect for 1947, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is only 300,000 bags more than production last year and is slightly below the 10-year average. About 1.8 million acres are expected for harvest, an increase of 11 percent over last year but below the years from 1940 to 1944, USDA said. The Department summary follows:

In the Northeast the crop was planted under extremely difficult conditions. In both New York and Michigan planting was seriously delayed with much of the acreage planted after the middle of June. Some land intended for beans could not be planted because of the continued wet weather but this was partially offset by land diverted to beans from other intended spring crops. In contrast to the late plantings in the East, the Northwestern (Great Northern) bean producing area had a favorable spring season. Acreage in that area is 17 percent above last year. The July 1 condition in those States was well above average although a few localities, mostly in Wyoming and Nebraska, suffered some hail damage. The Southwestern (Pinto) area has a 19 percent increase over a year ago. Colorado and New Mexico both had better planting seasons than in 1946. With improved water conditions New Mexico expects yields well over those of 1945 and 1946.

The Lima bean acreage in California this year is only slightly up from a year ago while the "other" dry bean acreage shows an increase of 20 percent. The crop as a whole in California has made good progress although winds and rain in early June reduced some stands and resulted in some replanting. The 1947 Lima production is forecast at just over 2 million bags—almost the same as that of last year. "Other" dry beans in California are indicated at 1.8 million bags.

## Mexican Tomatoes Imported

Mexico has become the most important foreign source of tomatoes for the United States, a recent report from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, discloses.

The Mexican winter vegetable-export industry, its history, crops grown, areas and volume of production, and of exports, production problems, and marketing methods and costs are discussed in detail in *Foreign Agricultural Report No. 21*, just released. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

## GREEN LIMA BEANS

## BAE Report Shows Acreage is Up 12% Above 1946 and Nearly 44% Over Average

The preliminary estimate of the 1947 acreage contracted or planted to green lima beans for canning and freezing is 82,720 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This exceeds the 1946 acreage of 74,170 acres by about 12 percent and the 1936-45 average of 57,510 acres by 44 percent.

The largest increase for 1947 is in California where the total is estimated at 13,620 acres, or 70 percent more than the 1946 plantings. Much of the increase is in the acreage planted in beans for freezing. Other important States showing some increase for 1947 include Wisconsin, 20 percent, Delaware, 11 percent, New Jersey, 3 percent and Michigan, 2 percent.

The following table shows the acreages planted by States with comparisons:

States	10-year average (1936-45) Acres	1946 Revised Acres	1947 Prelim. Acres
New York.....	940	1,300	1,200
New Jersey.....	12,120	14,700	15,100
Pennsylvania.....	1,400	4,400	4,200
Ohio.....	14,550	20,400	20,500
Michigan.....	1,100	1,300	1,200
Wisconsin.....	2,980	3,730	3,800
Delaware.....	2,530	4,250	5,100
Virginia.....	6,670	9,280	10,100
Utah.....	11,400	13,200	14,700
Washington.....	3,620	3,500	3,200
California.....	5,780	2,800	2,700
Other States <sup>2</sup> .....	20,800	19,500	20,600
U.S. Total.....	980	400	100
Washington.....	430	400	200
California.....	2,750	7,900	13,620
Other States <sup>2</sup> .....	3,880	8,700	13,920
U.S. Total.....	11,520	16,200	17,600
U.S. Total.....	57,510	74,170	82,720

<sup>1</sup> Short time average. <sup>2</sup> Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Tennessee.

## Sweet Potato Crop Lower

A sweet potato crop of 61,897,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 condition, according to a late report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Production in 1946 was 66,807,000 bushels and the 1936-45 average is 64,200,000 bushels. Production for each of the years since 1940 has exceeded this year's prospective crop.

## CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

**Report by BAE Shows 1947 Acreage Contracted for Less Than 50% of 1946**

Preliminary estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics place the 1947 acreage of cabbage for kraut planted under contract or on packers' own farms at 5,140 acres. This compares with the 1946 acreage (contracted or planted on own farms) of 12,790 acres and the 1936-45 average of 9,950 acres.

Considerable kraut cabbage is used each year from acreage not under contract. An estimate for 1947 is not available at this time, but in 1946 about 48 percent of the acreage planted for kraut was uncontracted. For the 1936-45 average the acreage not under contract comprised about 51 percent of the total planted for kraut.

The following table compares the acreage for 1946 and 1947 by States:

States	1946		1947
	Total <sup>1</sup> Acres	Contract <sup>2</sup> Acres	Contract <sup>3</sup> Acres
New York.....	8,300	2,600	700
Ohio.....	2,900	2,050	950
Indiana.....	1,740	1,510	0
Illinois.....	680	0	0
Michigan.....	700	700	280
Wisconsin.....	6,800	4,300	1,900
Minnesota.....	160	110	120
Colorado.....	240	0	0
Washington.....	370	370	150
Other States <sup>4</sup> ...	2,560	1,150	1,140
U. S. total.	24,450	12,790	5,140

<sup>1</sup>Total acreage comprises acreage grown under contract for processors, acreage grown by processors on own or leased land and an equivalent acreage from which open-market purchases were made.

<sup>2</sup>Contract acreage comprises acreage grown by processors on own or leased land and acreage grown under contract with growers. <sup>3</sup>Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

## PROCESSING TOMATOES

**1947 Intended Acreage to Be About 3 Percent Less Than 1946, BAE Indicates**

The acreage planted in 1947 to tomatoes for canning and the manufacture of tomato products is estimated at 582,330 acres by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is about 3 percent less than the 1946 planting of 598,390 acres but exceeds the 1936-45 average of 502,500 acres by 16 percent.

In the South Atlantic group of States, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Florida each show reductions in acreage from last year ranging from 6 percent for Delaware to 23 percent

in Florida. The increase shown for South Carolina fails to offset the reductions in the other States, with the result that this year's acreage in the group is almost 11 percent below the 1946 plantings.

A similar pattern is shown by the South Central group of States. The 12 percent increase over last year shown for Arkansas fails to offset the reductions in Texas, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Tennessee. Uncontracted acreage is usually large in all of these States.

In the Middle Atlantic States, the 106,000 acres estimated for 1947 is about 4 percent less than the 1946 planted acreage but it is almost a third larger than average. Too much rain early in the season delayed the setting of plants in the fields but much of the delay appears to have been overcome by favorable weather late in June.

Other important States except Colorado, Iowa and Missouri show increases over 1946 ranging from 1 to 9 percent.

The following table shows the 1946 and 1947 acreages with comparisons by States:

States	10-year average (1936-45) Acres	1946 Revised Acres	1947 Prelim. Acres
New York.....	21,800	31,700	29,500
New Jersey....	36,400	39,300	40,900
Pennsylvania...	24,100	39,500	35,000
Mid. Atlantic	82,300	110,500	106,000
Ohio.....	26,200	35,700	36,400
Indiana.....	92,700	105,700	106,800
Illinois.....	10,600	15,000	16,400
Michigan.....	6,400	8,300	9,000
Wisconsin.....	2,500	1,200	1,300
Iowa.....	4,900	3,300	2,700
Missouri.....	16,600	11,100	10,900
North Central	159,900	180,300	183,500
Delaware.....	11,500	12,000	11,300
Maryland.....	57,700	45,500	41,000
Virginia.....	27,800	31,600	27,900
South Carolina.	2,000	2,600	3,000
Florida.....	3,600	2,350	1,800
South Atlantic	102,600	94,050	84,300
Kentucky.....	5,400	4,200	4,100
Tennessee.....	8,600	3,600	3,500
Arkansas.....	19,800	19,400	21,700
Oklahoma.....	1,500	3,300	3,100
Texas.....	12,700	28,900	22,000
South Central	48,000	59,600	54,400
Colorado.....	4,200	6,000	4,800
Utah.....	7,300	7,700	8,300
California.....	92,000	134,400	136,000
Western.....	103,500	148,100	149,100
Other States <sup>1</sup> ...	6,200	5,840	5,030
U. S. Total..	502,500	598,390	582,330

<sup>1</sup>Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oregon, Washington, and West Virginia.

## PROCESSING PIMIENTOS

**Report by BAE Indicates 28% Gain in Acreage Intended to Be Planted This Year**

The 1947 acreage planted in California and Georgia to pimientos for processing will total 17,660 acres, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. This total exceeds the 1946 figure of 13,770 planted acres by about 28 percent and the 1936-45 average plantings of 14,130 acres by 25 percent.

The acreage planted in Georgia for 1947 is almost a third larger than the 1946 plantings. The planted acreage in Georgia has been exceeded in only two previous years—1938 and 1939, with 25,000 and 20,900 acres respectively. The reduction from the acreage intended earlier this year is attributable largely to the late season for setting. However, weather in Georgia has been favorable since setting and on July 1 the prospects were good. California growers have reduced their acreage 14 percent below the 1946 acreage.

The following table shows the acreage planted in California and Georgia:

States	10-year average (1936-45) Acres	1946 Rev. Acres	1947 Prelim. Acres
California.....	780	770	660
Georgia.....	13,350	13,000	17,000
Total....	14,130	13,770	17,660

## PROCESSING GREEN PEAS

**1947 Production Will Be 22 Percent Less Than Last Year, BAE Report States**

A total production of 403,100 tons of green peas for canning and freezing is now indicated for 1947, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This prospective production is based on reports received from processors on the condition of the crop on July 1 and the probable yield per acre. It is about 22 percent less than the 1946 production of 518,980 tons but is more than 20 percent above the 1936-45 average.

The yield indicated on July 1 is 1,849 pounds per acre. This compares with 2,109 pounds in 1946 and the 10-year average of 1,790 pounds per acre. For the country as a whole, little change has taken place since June 15 in yield prospects.

A comparison of the 1946 production together with the 1947 estimated

production and comparison of last year's planted pea acreage and this year's preliminary plantings are shown below:

State	Acreage		Production	
	Harvested 1946 Acres	For 1947 Acres	1946 Tons	Indi- cated 1947 Tons
Maine.....	6,800	7,000	4,600	5,780
N. Y.....	40,600	23,000	49,130	16,560
N. J.....	4,500	3,900	3,760	3,410
Pa.....	18,200	16,400	27,060	16,070
Ohio.....	6,700	3,600	6,300	2,340
Ind.....	7,900	6,100	8,220	3,660
Ill.....	21,300	17,700	21,300	15,780
Mich.....	12,000	7,800	11,640	6,820
Wis.....	147,220	130,000	153,110	117,000
Minn.....	41,300	40,200	37,380	35,180
Iowa.....	4,900	4,400	5,710	2,860
Md.....	12,200	10,000	15,130	6,350
Del.....	3,400	3,200	3,770	1,040
Va.....	2,600	2,000	1,860	1,200
Idaho.....	6,400	8,500	7,040	10,620
Colo.....	4,100	4,700	2,910	4,160
Utah.....	13,700	10,500	17,260	14,700
Wash.....	60,300	70,000	73,390	74,550
Oreg.....	57,800	55,000	56,360	53,080
Calif.....	6,690	4,000	5,620	3,740
Other States <sup>1</sup> ...	7,480	5,000	6,630	8,230
U. S. Total...	492,150	436,000	518,960	403,100

<sup>1</sup> Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, and Wyoming.

## Foreign Trade

### British Token Import Plan

Officials of the Office of International Trade, U. S. Commerce Department, report that applications by American food processors who wish to take advantage of the British Token Import Plan are being received steadily. Under the token plan, American exporters are entitled to ship to Great Britain 20 percent of the average value of what they exported during the base period of 1936, 1937, and 1938.

The list of canned foods that may be shipped under this plan includes canned macaroni and spaghetti, pork and beans, canned vegetables (except canned tomatoes and tomato puree), soups, canned lobster, bottled fruits processed for serving with ice cream, and glace cherries. Also quick-frozen fruits and peas. Canned fruits are not included.

Processors who exported any of the above named commodities to Great Britain during 1936 through 1938 may apply to the British Token Import Plan Unit of the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., to obtain certifi-

### BETTS FOR CANNING

#### BAE Reports About 40 Percent Less Acreage Is Planned for This Year's Crop

A reduction of 40 percent from last year's planted acreage of canning beets is indicated for 1947, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Preliminary estimates place the 1947 acreage at 9,880 acres compared with 16,470 acres planted in 1946 and the average of 15,490 acres for the 1936-45 period.

This year's estimated acreage is the lowest since 1939 when the United States plantings totaled 9,060 acres. The acreage contracted or planted in Wisconsin for 1947 is the lowest since 1940 when 3,440 acres were planted. Processors in New York appear to have the smallest acreage in more than a decade.

The table below shows the indicated 1947 acreage as compared with last year's plantings by States:

States	10-year average (1936-45) <i>Acres</i>	1946 Revised <i>Acres</i>	1947 Prelim. <i>Acres</i>
New York.....	4,760	3,100	1,900
New Jersey....	660	620	330
	5,420	3,720	2,230
Indiana.....	320	200	100
Michigan.....	1,210	1,250	500
Wisconsin.....	4,410	6,400	4,100
	5,940	7,850	4,700
Oregon.....	1,310	2,100	1,200
Other States <sup>1</sup> ...	2,820	2,800	1,730
U. S. Total...	15,490	16,470	9,880

<sup>1</sup> California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

cates (or "scrip"). Copies of these certificates are forwarded to the British Board of Trade in London. The "scrip" itself is forwarded to the American exporter's British import agent (or agents) for attachment to the importer's application for import license. Permits then are issued by the Board of Trade to the import agent.

### Colombian Import Restrictions

Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State, has advised the Association that while preference has been given by the Colombian government to import license applications relating to United States merchandise already packed and awaiting shipment in American ports, the issuance of licenses for other merchandise has not

been excluded. The real basis of protests of canners exporting to Colombia is their objection to the requirement that they should be expected to pack and prepare goods for shipment to Colombian ports without any guarantee of issuance of import licenses. This has been made clear to the State and Commerce Departments.

Officials of the U. S. Department of Commerce believe Colombia's exchange crisis is passing. Thirty million dollars was set aside at the end of April to take care of imports up to May 31, plus \$6,000,000 that had been committed since early in March. Since June 1st the sum of \$10,000,000 a month has been set aside to take care of foreign exchange applicable to imports from the United States.

### Argentine Citrus Crop Larger

The first estimate of citrus fruit production in Argentina for 1947 places the orange crop at 10.7 million boxes, 18 percent above the 9.1 million last year but 41 percent below the record crop of 18.0 million boxes in 1943, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week.

Of this 1947 total, 8.1 million boxes are oranges and the remainder tangerines. Grapefruit production is indicated to be 168,000 boxes, as compared with 99,000 last season and the record crop of 196,000 boxes in 1943. Lemon production will be up 25 percent with a crop of 1,276,000 boxes, compared with 1,021,000 last season, but 26 percent below the record crop of 1,729,000 boxes in 1943.

### Food Exports Reported

Exports of foodstuffs from the United States were valued at \$823,743,000 during the first four months of 1947, a slight increase over the total of \$823,530,000 for the corresponding period of 1946, the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, reported this week.

United States imports of foodstuffs during the first four months of 1947 were valued at \$598,519,000, an increase of \$182,157,000, or 43.8 percent, over imports in the same period of 1946.

Canned fruits were among the foodstuffs recording the greatest increases in exports for the January-April 1, 1947, period. Canned peaches showed a 287 percent increase. Decreases were recorded for canned meats, which dropped 96 percent, and evaporated milk, which was down 73.7 percent.



# Congress

## Minimum Wages

Hearings continued before the House Committee on Education and Labor during the past week on proposals to raise the minimum wage rate established by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

## Water Pollution

Testimony in support of the Kee-Kilgore water pollution bills (H. R. 1047-S. 244) was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee at a public hearing on July 7 on behalf of the National Cannery Association by Harold J. Humphrey, General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.; W. Dewey Gerlach, Minnesota Valley Canning Co., Le Sueur, Minn.; and Clinton W. Davis, Portland Packing Co., Portland, Me. In addition Harrison P. Eddy, Jr., of Metcalf and Eddy, a firm of sanitary engineers in Boston, Mass., appeared in behalf of the National Cannery Association and the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. These witnesses urged enactment of the legislation and stated that it would stimulate a nationwide effort on the part of all industries, including the canning industry, to reduce and possibly entirely eliminate pollution of the waters in and about the United States and its territories.

As introduced, the Kee-Kilgore bills would allow amounts paid for construction of plants for the treatment and disposal of industrial waste into rivers or streams in the United States as a deduction in computing net income. The testimony presented on behalf of the canning industry recommended these measures be broadened to include any body of water or soil absorption area in or about the United States or its territories.

The Senate Committee on Public Works reported favorably on July 8 the Barkley-Taft stream pollution control bill (S. 413). The bill, on which hearings were held in May by a Senate subcommittee would provide for the development of a program for preventing, abating, and controlling water pollution by the Surgeon General in cooperation with Federal and State agencies. In the aggregate, the measure provides for technical services and loans amounting to \$100,000,000 a year at a two percent interest rate. The loans would be available to industry as well as State and interstate agencies.

Enforcement might be initiated only after a reasonable time has been given

for compliance with remedial measures recommended by the Surgeon General, and then only with the consent of the State water pollution agency. The bill directs the courts in rendering a judgment to give due consideration to the practicability and to the physical and economic feasibility of securing abatement of any proven pollution. Hearings were held on similar measures by the House Public Works Committee in June.

## Food and Drug

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce favorably reported on July 8 a bill (H. R. 4071) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing that an article may be seized "while held for sale (whether or not the first sale) after shipment in interstate commerce." This language would be added according to the bill to Sec. 304 (a) of the Act. An amendment of this character was requested by the Food and Drug Administration and was the subject of recent hearings before the House Committee.

In addition, the bill provides that the prohibition of Sec. 301 (k) of the Act, which makes illegal the alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration or removal of the labeling of an article if it results in misbranding, shall also apply if it results in adulteration. Furthermore, the Committee's recommendation for amendment of this section would extend this prohibition to an article held for sale "whether or not the first sale." This action is recommended, according to the report of the Committee, to make it clear that the sub-section is not limited to the case where the act occurs while the article is held for first sale after interstate shipment.

## War Powers

House and Senate conferees reached an agreement on July 10 on extension until March 1, 1948, of allocation controls on tin and several other items in short supply, present export controls, and transportation controls exercised by the Office of Defense Transportation. At present these war powers are being administered pursuant to an emergency extension to July 15.

## Sugar Act

The House debated on July 10 and 11 recommendations of the Agriculture Committee for enactment of a five-year extension of the sugar stabilization act under which quotas are established for domestic and certain foreign producers, payments are made to domestic producers, and excise taxes are collected on sugar manufactured in the United States. A companion

measure has been introduced in the Senate by a by-partisan group of 34 Senators and it is expected that the measure will receive final approval in this session of Congress.

In recommending a continuation of the Sugar Act of 1937, the bill (H. R. 4075-S. 1584) would change the language under which consumption estimates are made by the Secretary of Agriculture by adding to the considerations he may take into account the relationship between the prices at wholesale for refined sugar and the general cost of living as compared with the relationship during 1947 prior to the termination of price control. The bill also would give Cuba 95 percent of the Philippine quota deficit and would guarantee Cuba a quota of 28.6 percent.

## CANNED FOOD SURPLUSES

(Concluded from page 317)

were asked by Chairman Andersen to submit to the Committee by July 14 their ideas on what can be done to assist in the disposal of surplus agricultural commodities. On the basis of these reports, a decision will be made as to whether the hearing will be resumed, the Chairman stated.

In addition to Congressman Miller and Larcade, Senators Pepper and Holland of Florida, Tydings and O'Connor of Maryland and Williams of Delaware expressed interest in the problem, as did Congressman Andersen of California.

Senator Pepper told the Committee that he had conferred with the War Department on the question of purchases of processed foods for relief purposes and was told that such purchases could not be made owing to a lack of funds.

Robert W. Mairs of Baltimore, Maryland acted as chairman of the industry groups appearing before the Committee and introduced the following who testified on the existence of surpluses and efforts being made to dispose of them in domestic channels: William Heckendorn, Assistant Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; R. H. Rowe, Secretary of the U. S. Wholesale Grocers Association; William M. D'Miller of the National Retailer-Owned Grocers, Inc.; Calvin Skinner, Secretary of the Tri-State Packers Association; J. Felix Dezauch of Louisiana, representing the sweet potato canning industry; Dr. T. B. Symons, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the State Extension Service; and R. C. Evans, Manager of the Florida Citrus Commission.

# Labor

## LABOR MANAGEMENT ACT

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following analysis of the Labor Management (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947, which was prepared by Association Counsel, describes the provisions of the Act which are of special concern to canners.

On June 23, 1947 the Hartley-Taft Bill (H. R. 3020) became law when the Senate followed the House in overriding President Truman's veto. Because of the political activity attending Congressional consideration of the veto message, considerable misunderstanding of the provisions of this legislation appears to have arisen in many quarters. In some measure this has resulted from both the ambiguity of some of the provisions of the new law and from a failure to remember that it is in large part an amendment of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, commonly known as the Wagner Act.

Every statute is both a political and a legal document. Particularly is this true of legislation resulting from prolonged and intensive Congressional consideration and dealing with the regulation of individual or collective activity of human beings. In the last analysis the meaning to be read into the provisions of this new Act will be determined by the courts. For this reason no definitive analysis can be safely offered at this time. At best a description of what the statute contains, largely in terms of the language employed by Congress can be offered together with occasional relevant illumination from the Conference Report.

Congressional consideration of this statute was in part based on the historical development of the federal law concerning labor-management relations. Prior to 1930 legal control of labor activities affecting interstate commerce was in general based upon the antitrust laws. The remedy for illegal conduct was recourse to the courts by the employer and occasionally by the Federal Government.

### Labor Organizations vs. Antitrust Laws

Before the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935, which in basic theory followed the required collective bargaining provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA), there had been two great political movements in this field. The first was in the Wilson days and culminated in Sections 6 and 20 of the Clayton Act of 1914 by which labor organizations attempted to secure complete exemption from the federal antitrust laws. In large measure the Supreme Court refused to interpret this

statute as exempting labor unions from federal control under the antitrust laws. The second was the Norris-LaGuardia Act passed in 1932 by which it was sought to take away from the federal courts the power to issue injunctions in cases involving labor disputes. Following this statute, the Supreme Court in a series of decisions substantially insulated labor unions from challenge under the antitrust laws. As a general matter, recourse to the courts by employers in labor dispute cases was substantially curtailed.

### Rights of Employees

The Wagner Act dealt entirely with the rights of employees and labor unions against employers. But it followed the recent trend in making enforcement a matter of administrative consideration in the first instance by the National Labor Relations Board. That Board was given wide powers in interpreting the statute, in determining when it would or would not act, and in formulating the orders which it might enter to remedy a violation. In the 12 years since its enactment, the federal courts have with considerable regularity sustained the Board's action.

One of the important questions involved in consideration of the Labor Management Act of 1947 was whether a violation of an entire new category of unfair labor practices by labor unions was to be dealt with directly by the courts or by the administrative agency, the National Labor Relations Board. In no instance did Congress provide for injunction suits by employers. Injunctive relief in the federal courts may be had only by the Board. And except in specific instances, only limited access to the federal courts for damage suits has been provided.

Consequently, the key to what will happen in the enforcement of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 lies in what the Board will do with the statute. Accordingly, Congress made important changes in the structure and operation of the Board. It increased the membership from 3 to 5. It separated the administrative or quasi-judicial function from the enforcement function by creating an independent General Counsel to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate for a specific four-year term. This new official is to have supervision over all Board attorneys and is given "final authority" on behalf of the Board in the investigation of charges, the issuance of complaints, and the prosecution of such complaints before the Board.

In addition, Congress has provided that the Board may act only "upon the preponderance of the testimony," and that upon revision the Board's findings must be "supported by sub-

stantial evidence on the record considered as a whole," rather than as formerly if supported by any evidence. Various other procedural changes designed to improve the operations of the Board were specified.

### "Unfair Labor Practices"

The major portion of the new Act relates to what the Board may deal with as "unfair labor practices" and the most important substantive addition is the inclusion of a series of acts by labor unions in that category. It is made an unfair labor practice for a labor organization or its agents:

1. To refuse to bargain collectively. This requires conferences in good faith and the execution of a written contract if requested. More important, where there is a collective bargaining contract in effect it prohibits any strike or lockout for a period of 60 days following the serving of a required written notice, an offer to meet and confer, and a notification to the federal and state mediation and conciliation authorities.
2. To discriminate against any employee for the purpose of enforcing a closed shop. A "union shop" is specifically authorized and may be required as part of a collective bargaining contract. But this may be done only if a specified procedure is followed: The union must file a petition with the Board, stating that 30 percent of the employees in the bargaining unit desire to have a union shop contract; the Board will then hold an election, and if a majority of the employees in the unit (not merely those voting) approves, the Board will so certify. If the required procedure is not followed, an agreement requiring a union shop or maintenance of membership is made an unfair labor practice for both the employer and the union. In addition, it is provided that any state law prohibiting a closed shop or a union shop or maintenance of membership is to be controlling.
3. To terminate any employee's membership in any union on any ground other than failure to pay uniform dues or initiation fees. Related to this is a further prohibition against excessive or discriminatory fees. This last provision may have some application in the case of seasonal workers.
4. To engage in or induce or encourage a strike which has any one of the four following objectives:
  - (a) Forcing any employer to join any labor or employer organization or to cease dealing in or doing business with any other person (e.g., often called secondary boycotts);
  - (b) Forcing another employer to deal with a particular union which has not been certified by the Board (e.g., a so-called sympathy strike or a strike against one employer in an effort to require another employer to recognize a union);
  - (c) Forcing an employer to deal with a union where another union has



been certified (e.g., a strike for recognition);

(d) Forcing an employer to assign particular work to particular employees rather than other employees (e.g., the typical craft jurisdictional strike). These strikes for unlawful objectives should be kept in mind because, as will be seen, the statute specifically authorizes suits by employers to recover damages resulting from violation.

5. To require an employer to pay anything for services which are not performed or not to be performed (the prohibition against "featherbedding"). This provision is similar to the Lea Act, the so-called anti-Petrillo statute, held constitutional by the United States Supreme Court on June 23, 1947.

The provisions of the Wagner Act defining what constitutes an unfair labor practice by employers have been modified in several particulars. As already noted, the prohibitions against closed shop apply to employers as well as employees. The expression of views, arguments, or opinions or their dissemination in writing, by employers is not to be an unfair labor practice absent any threat. This affords an opportunity for the development of employer-employee relations to some extent previously curtailed. Employers are not required to bargain collectively with "supervisory employees" (although they may do so if they care to), which are defined to include those with authority to hire, transfer, suspend, lay off, promote, reward, or discipline other employees on the basis of an independent judgment, or effectively to recommend such action.

Related provisions control access to the Board and certification by the Board of labor unions. Additional limits on the power of the Board to select "appropriate units" for bargaining purposes have been imposed. Guards and certain other employees may not be included, nor can professional employees unless a majority of them favor inclusion. The Board cannot reject a craft unit on the ground that it has been in a prior larger unit unless the majority of the craft vote against separate representation. Thus any particular group of employees constituting a separate craft is entitled to separate representation and a separate contract in all cases.

#### Unions Cannot Demand Election

Unions cannot demand an election or be certified or file charges unless they have filed with the Secretary of Labor certain required information about their organization, officers, and fiscal affairs, and furnished an annual account of receipts and disbursements. No union may have rights recognized unless each officer of the union and its national union files with the Board an affidavit that he is not a member or supporter of the Communist Party or any similar group.

This portion of the statute becomes effective on August 23, 1947, but existing contracts will not be disturbed if they run for a period of a year or less even though they have closed or union shop provisions. Accordingly, provisions included in contracts executed prior to August 23, 1947, take on an added significance.

#### Board Granted New Power

When the Act becomes effective, however, the Board is granted an important new power. This is to obtain in any federal court "appropriate temporary relief or restraining order" immediately upon the issuance of a complaint by the Board. In short, in the case of any "unfair labor practice" by either employers or unions, such as the refusal to bargain collectively by failing to allow a 60-day cooling off period, or any other violation of the provisions already briefly described, the Board may secure prompt injunctive relief. It must be remembered, however, that no right to such injunctive relief is accorded directly to the employer.

It must also be remembered that the Act does not contain various provisions which were vigorously debated. It contains no prohibition against nationwide collective bargaining. It does not permit treble damage actions for violations or change the present application of the antitrust laws to labor disputes.

Title II of the statute deals with conciliation and mediation and this portion becomes effective immediately. At the end of 60 days the Federal Conciliation Service is made an independent agency. This Service is to do its best to settle disputes, either upon the request of the parties or upon its own initiative.

A new and important provision contains the authority to deal with a "national emergency" where a threatened or actual strike or lock-out affects an entire industry and may imperil the national health or safety. In such cases, the President is to appoint a board of inquiry to report the facts without recommendations. When he has this report he may ask the Attorney General to secure an injunction against continuance of the strike or lock-out. When the injunction issues, the board of inquiry reconvenes and after 60 days publicly announces the position of the parties. The Labor Board then takes a secret ballot of the employees to determine whether they wish to accept the employee's final offer. The results are then sent to the Attorney General who must then ask dissolution of the injunction within five days. If these efforts fail, the President sends a full report to Congress with further recommendations.

Title III contains four new additions to the field. The first is to confer upon the federal courts jurisdic-

tion of suits by and against labor unions for violation of collective bargaining contracts. Such suits may be maintained in wherever place the labor union is acting, but any money judgment runs only against the organization and not against the individual members.

Payments by employers to union representatives are prohibited. But this section is qualified in two important respects. The "check-off" for union dues is permitted only where an individual authorization in writing by each employee is obtained. Payments to a union welfare fund are allowed only where the fund meets specific tests, the most important one being that labor and management must be given equal control over its administration. Here again existing contracts are not affected up to July 1, 1948.

As already noted, suits are permitted for damages resulting from any strike or boycott to accomplish the four unlawful objectives already made unfair labor practices.

#### Political Contributions Prohibited

Finally, unions are prohibited from making political contributions or expenditures, and strikes by Government employees are prohibited under penalty of discharge and three-year ineligibility for re-employment. The prohibition against union contributions or expenditures in connection with political activities will undoubtedly be the subject of considerable early litigation.

## Personnel

### Libby Personnel Changes

Libby, McNeill & Libby has announced that Samuel M. Jasper, treasurer of the firm since 1939, will retire September 1 of this year. Mr. Jasper will be succeeded by Fred P. Slivon, who will become company treasurer and Mr. Alfred J. Hoefer, who will be elected comptroller.

### QMC Field Office Established

The Chicago Quartermaster Depot has established a field office in the Federal Office Building at Fort Smith, Ark., with E. J. Bendtschneider in charge. The office will make purchases in the States of Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas.

## Dr. Ball Leaves Owens-Illinois; Sets Up Food Consulting Firm

Dr. C. Olin Ball, Director of the Process and Product Research Division of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., has resigned to establish his own firm as a consulting food technologist. Dr. Ball, a former member of the National Canners Association's Washington laboratory staff, and a recognized authority in the field of food processing, was recently awarded the Nicolas Appert medal by the Chicago section of the Institute of Food Technologists at the Institute of Food Technologists annual meeting in Boston, Mass., last month.

Dr. Ball's numerous scientific and technological contributions in food processing include studies in the short time high temperature processing of foods. While with the National Canners Association he developed the mathematical methods now used for calculation of processes for canned foods, a contribution of fundamental importance in canning technology.

Dr. Ball continues as editor of *Food Technology*, the journal of the Institute of Food Technologists, which was launched this year. His new address will be 408 E. Broadway, Maumee, Ohio. He also will continue as consultant for the Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

## American Can Co. Promotions

T. E. Alwyn, former assistant manager of sales for American Can Company's Atlantic division, has been appointed division manager of sales, succeeding R. M. Roberts, who has been transferred to the general sales department. Other promotions are: E. K. Walsh to assistant manager of sales, Robert Hollister to sales division manager, and for the New York District, A. C. Staley, Jr. to be sales manager and G. W. Gryson to be assistant sales manager.

## Monterey Fish Processors

Officers of the Monterey Fish Processors Association elected at a recent meeting are as follows:

President—J. R. Perry, Carmel Canning Co., Monterey, Calif.; vice president—D. T. Saxby, California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Calif.; secretary-treasurer—George Dollar, Peninsula Packing Co., Monterey, Calif.; executive secretary—George Clemens, Monterey, Calif.

# Meetings

## California N.C.A. Members Meet with Canners League

Representatives of the National Canners Association participated in a joint meeting of the California members of the National Canners Association and the membership of the Canners League of California held in San Francisco on July 8. President Foster and President Rutz jointly presided and welcomed Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, the Director of the Raw Products Division, and H. Thomas Austern of the Association Counsel. Mr. Austern was asked to discuss current Washington developments of interest to California canners.

Pointing out that governmental attention and energy was perhaps equally divided between foreign affairs and domestic problems, Mr. Austern called attention to the current unprecedented level of employment, the intensity and impact of the curtailment of Government expenditures, and to the fact that the Federal budget was in balance for the first time in many years.

The specific problems of the canning industry were discussed by Mr. Austern under the three headings of raw materials, production, and distribution. The present status of the proposal to include canning crops in mandatory marketing orders, the prospective program under the Agricultural Research and Marketing Act, and the situation concerning the farm labor program were reviewed. After briefly pointing out that the effect of the Hartley-Taft Labor Bill would be dependent upon what the reconstituted Labor Board and the Federal courts would interpret the statute to mean, Mr. Austern reviewed pending problems under the Wage and Hour Law, including the status of warehousing employees, the proposed redefinition of administrative and professional employees, expected changes in the statutory minimum hourly wage, and the rejection by Congress of the presidential request to make the Wage and Hour division subject to the Secretary of Labor.

Food and Drug law questions, sugar controls, tin controls, the water pollution question, and a variety of miscellaneous production problems were also examined.

With respect to distribution, Mr. Austern discussed the probable cessation of direct negotiated buying by the Army, the utilization of canned

foods for foreign relief, label allowances, the new trademark law, and arbitration between canners and their customers.

Lastly, Mr. Austern reviewed the activities of the National Canners Association and suggested that perhaps canners too readily had come to accept the work of the Association's various divisions in the same manner as they accepted the existence of an electric utility or a waterworks. He emphasized that the operation of the Association was unique among trade organizations, spending almost a million dollars a year, the bulk of it on research and consumer education. In concluding, Mr. Austern pointed out that, "What distinguishes the N.C.A. is this: It believes that the ultimate job lies with the individual canner. It does not tell him what to do. It does not seek to establish any industry czars. The Association endeavors to give to each canner the best scientific, statistical, and informational tools with which to work. The rest—in the American tradition of free enterprise—is left to him."

## Forthcoming Meetings

- July 21-22—California Sardine Products Institute, Annual Meeting, Hotel Rio Del Mar, Aptos, Calif.
- July 23-August 1—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., Mold Count School, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.
- July 29-30—The National Kraut Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Reiger, Sandusky, Ohio.
- August 4-29—Ohio State University, College of Agriculture, Third Frozen Food Locker Operators School, Columbus, Ohio.
- November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Connor Hotel, Joplin, Mo.
- November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 43rd Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
- November 10-12—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 39th Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.
- November 20-21—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Savery Hotel, Des Moines, Iowa.
- November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.
- December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- December 11-12—Association of New York State Canners, Inc., 62nd Annual Meeting, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y.

January 7-9—Northwest Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

January 13-17—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 16-17—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, New York, N. Y.

January 18-23—National Cannery Association, Annual Convention (hotel to be announced), Atlantic City, N. J.

January 18-23—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Exhibit, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

January 19—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 15-18—National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Annual Convention, Chicago, Ill.

## Research

### Iceless Refrigerator Car Tested by Agriculture Department

Tests conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with various industry groups, indicate that an iceless refrigerator car can maintain temperatures of approximately 0° F. under conditions of summer heat. This temperature, which cannot be reached by the ordinary refrigerator car, will maintain the prime quality of frozen foods.

The car in which the tests were conducted has 3-inch insulation and is equipped with a split-absorption system of refrigeration, an adaptation of a well-known method of refrigeration. Tanks attached to the underframe of the car hold the refrigerant, anhydrous ammonia, under pressure. Cooling is achieved as the ammonia moves from the tanks through a single regulating valve and expands in the cooling coils located in the ceiling of the car. When the ammonia has completed its refrigerating effect, it is finally taken up by water in absorber tanks also attached to the underframe of the car. There are no moving parts.

The ammonia consumption rate during the test period—February 11-21, 1947—averaged 42 pounds per hour. During the tests a single charge of anhydrous ammonia lasted 46 hours.

The tests, conducted in a car-testing laboratory at Potomac Yards, Alex-

andria, Va., were made with a car loaded with cartons of frozen tangerine segments. The test car was placed in the test house on February 11, 1947. The air temperature inside the house was brought quickly to about 92 degrees and maintained at that temperature for the entire 10-day test. From the time the car entered the laboratory until February 21, the temperature of the air and frozen tangerines inside the car was determined every two hours by means of remote thermocouples and electric resistance thermometers which allowed temperatures to be read without opening the car door. Test-house temperatures were also taken every two hours.

During the 10-day test the temperature of the frozen tangerines at the top of the load averaged from 4 degrees below zero to 1 degree above zero. At the bottom of the load, temperatures ranged from 3 degrees below zero to 3 degrees above zero. Improved wall and floor racks, allowing a freer circulation of air, would undoubtedly narrow the spread between temperatures at the top of the load and those at the bottom of the load.

The load of tangerines was hard-frozen when placed in the car. The load was still hard-frozen when removed at the end of the test period.

A detailed report on the tests may be obtained from the Marketing Facilities Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## Promotion

### Container Industry Subject of Feature in Bank Quarterly

The "Summer Issue" of *The Index*, published quarterly by The New York Trust Company, features an article entitled "The Container Industry." In 11 pages, the manufacture of containers is discussed in detail, and the position of container manufacture with relation to the nation's economy is fully portrayed.

One section of the article is devoted to wartime developments and contains tables showing the production of tin and glass containers for the years 1940-46. In billions of units, tin can production came to 24.1 and glass containers to 16.7, it is shown.

The important role played in food preservation by containers is set forth.

There is explanation of the recent developments in can manufacture, such as the electrolytic process. Tables are presented showing the net tons of steel consumed in the manufacture of metal cans, and the production of glass containers in the years 1939, 1945, and 1946.

Other sections are devoted to wooden containers, to paper and fiber-board and to steel shipping containers.

Copies of *The Index* may be obtained free of charge from Charles C. Hawley, The New York Trust Company, 100 Broadway, N. Y. 5, N. Y. In ordering, the "Summer Edition" should be specified.

## Fisheries

### Fish and Wildlife Service Vessels Go to Philippines

Albert M. Day, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, announced this week that two fishery research and experimental fishing vessels, designed and equipped for the Philippine Fishery Rehabilitation Program, departed from San Francisco for Manila on June 26. From San Francisco, the vessels are to proceed to Los Angeles for a test run and, upon refueling, are to leave for Honolulu about June 28. Stops for fuel and supplies will be made enroute at Honolulu, Wake and Guam. It is expected that the vessels will arrive in Manila about July 25.

### Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following table, prepared from preliminary statistics compiled by the Fish and Wildlife Service, shows the pack of Alaska canned salmon, by regions and varieties through June 28, 1947, as compared with a similar period in 1946:

Districts	June 28, 1947 Cases	June 29, 1946 Cases
Western Alaska.....	531	51,836
Central Alaska.....	263,166	159,326
Southeastern Alaska.....	3,967	1,334
Total.....	267,564	212,496
Species		
King.....	30,042	19,582
Red.....	221,717	167,532
Pink.....	2,732	6,737
Chum.....	12,350	19,622
Coho.....	134	13
Total.....	267,564	212,496



## Shrimp Standard Hearings

Food and Drug Administration on July 8 held hearings on the proposals by the shrimp canners from the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico requesting that the fill of container now required under existing FDA food standard regulations be reduced below the present 7½-ounce drained weight. The canners included testimony and charts showing that the percentage of phosphate crystals has increased sharply under the heavier fill.

## Canned Oyster Standards

Hearings on the proposed changes in the standards of identity and fill of container for canned oysters were opened on July 10 by the Food and Drug Administration. As the INFORMATION LETTER went to press these hearings had not been concluded.

Canners from the Pacific Coast States and from the Gulf of Mexico areas joined in requesting Food and Drug Administration not to hold hearings at this time on the standards of identity for canned oysters. However, FDA refused to postpone the hearings on standards of identity and announced that the proposals for changes in the standard for fill of container would be considered jointly with the Administration's proposal for a standard of identity for canned oysters.

Oyster canners from the Gulf States supported the Pacific Coast canners in their contention that it is inadvisable to require a heavy fill. The Food and Drug Administration recommended one standard of fill of container to apply to all canned oysters packed in the United States.

### CANNERS TO GET MORE SUGAR

(Concluded from page 317)

provides provisional allowances of sugar for relishes made from cucumbers, onions, cauliflower and watermelons.

Because of smaller packs in some lines during 1947, principal canning areas have been issued less sugar to date than in 1946, SRA said. Further liberalization of provisional allowances for packers, therefore, is not expected to increase greatly the amount of sugar originally allocated for these purposes, but will enable the packers to process a more marketable product.

Since the canning season is now in full swing, SRA Field Offices have been authorized to act prior to the actual issuance of the amendment.

### Sugar Permitted for Canned Fruits

The following table shows the amount of sugar now permitted for canned fruits.

	Amount of sugar in pounds per case of 24 No. 3½ cans
Apples.....	1.39
Applesauce.....	6.20
Apricots.....	10.09
Berries.....	
Blackberries.....	6.98
Blueberries.....	5.76
Boysenberries.....	9.16
Loganberries.....	10.92
Raspberries—black.....	10.25
Raspberries—red.....	13.68
Strawberries.....	15.52
Youngberries.....	13.11
Other berries.....	5.79
Cherries—red sour.....	2.21
Cherries—sweet.....	6.87
Citrus segments.....	7.65
Cranberries.....	21.00
Figs.....	11.11
Fruit cocktail, fruit for salad or mixed fruits.....	8.89
Grapes.....	5.80
Nectarines.....	9.93
Peaches—cling.....	9.82
Peaches—freestone.....	9.23
Pears.....	7.90
Plums.....	10.77
Prunes.....	6.93

## U. S. Fruit Exports Increase

United States exports of major fruits during the 10-month period, July 1, 1946, to April 30, 1947, showed a substantial recovery from wartime lows, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported this week. Total exports in fresh form for the 10-month period were as follows: Apples 4,930,000 bushels, pears, 2,144,000 bushels, oranges and tangerines 6,406,000 boxes, grapefruit 2,369,000 boxes, and grapes 35,842 tons.

## Price Controls on Rice Expire

Price controls on rice expired June 30, 1947, automatically removing all ceiling price restrictions on rice, the Sugar Rationing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has announced. Price control of sugar and most sugar syrups, however, continues in effect, as does industrial rationing of sugar and the maintenance of inventory controls on wholesalers and retailers.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Semiannual index enclosed.....	317	Congress.....	323
Laboratories.....		House committee holds hearing on canned food surpluses.....	317
N.C.A. field laboratories move to Wisconsin.....	317	Labor.....	
Supplies.....		Labor management act.....	324
Canners to get more sugar.....	317	Personnel.....	
Price controls on rice expires.....	328	Libby personnel changes.....	325
Statistics.....		OMC field office established.....	325
Current crop prospects surpris- ingly good, USDA says.....	317	Dr. Ball leaves Owens-Illinois; sets up food consulting firm.....	326
1946 N.C.A. fruit pack bulletin is mailed.....	319	American Can Co. promotions.....	326
1947 canning pea acreage is 16 percent less than last year.....	319	Monterey fish processors.....	326
Canned poultry statistics.....	319	Meetings.....	
USDA meat production report.....	319	California N.C.A. members meet with canners league.....	326
Industrial production and worker employment recorded.....	319	Forthcoming meetings.....	326
Glass container production.....	319	Research.....	
Processing snap beans.....	320	Iceless refrigerator car tested by Agriculture Department.....	327
Dry bean crop larger.....	320	Promotion.....	
Green lima beans.....	320	Container industry subject of fea- ture in bank quarterly.....	327
Sweet potato crop lower.....	320	Fisheries.....	
Cabbage for kraut.....	321	Fish and Wildlife Service vessels go to Philippines.....	327
Processing tomatoes.....	321	Alaska salmon pack report.....	327
Processing pimientos.....	321	Shrimp standard hearings.....	328
Processing green peas.....	321	Canned oyster standards.....	328
Beets for canning.....	322		
Foreign Trade.....			
Mexican tomatoes imported.....	320		
British token import plan.....	322		
Colombian import restrictions.....	322		
Argentine citrus crop larger.....	322		
Food exports reported.....	322		
U. S. fruit exports increase.....	328		